brahmins are at this moment capable of teaching the Vedas and need we wonder if they themselves were taught by Brahmin pandits? While this is the case, are Government quite justified in refusing admission to students of other castes into these institutions? And, can pandits paid by Government for their labours refuse tuition to one class of His Highness's subjects? With a view to please a few pandits, can Government allow any continuance of the serious injustice now caused to a vast majority of the people? Representations are too frequently made in this matter. As has just now been said by another member, in educational matters, Government should not differentiate between one class and another; and happily this has been their object now much more than ever.

Second Member of Council.—Government have appointed a Committee to consider this question in all its aspects. Their report will soon be submitted and Government will pass early orders thereon. Any representation that may be made even after that will be duly considered by Government. If necessary, Government will appoint representatives of other communities to this Committee.

Mr. Paramasiva Iya.—The Board which conducts examinations in Sanskrit for the two Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore issues a circular every year to the effect that only Brahmins and Jains are eligible for sitting for the examinations. Until the orders of Government are passed on the general question of Sanskrit education, non-Brahmin students may be allowed to appear at least for the examinations just now referred to.

Second Member of Council.—Government will soon pass orders on all these points.

SUBJECT NO. 114

Concessions to poor students.

Messrs. (1) Venkatamuuiah Setty, Arya Vaisya Maha Sabha, Bangalore and (2) K. Subbaraya Chetty, Bowringpet Taluk.

Mr. Venkatamuniah Setty.—Students that are fed in free boarding homes established by different communities may be given preference for admission into Schools and Colleges and they may all be given freeships. Many of these will be obliged to discontinue their studies if they do not get freeships, as they are unable to pay fees.

Inspector-General of Education.—According to the rules in force, 25 per cent of the students will be given freeships. Head-Masters of schools use their discretion and give freeships to those who are deserving both by merit and poverty.

Mr. K. Subbaraya Chetty.—There are certain communities giving free boarding, books etc., to deserving students. The very fact that they are admitted in the boarding home shows that they are unable to pay any fees. I, therefore, request that the percentage of freeships may be raised and students fed in boarding homes admitted as free students. Of course, poverty and merit should be the guiding principles. The Schools and Colleges may admit those students free on the recommendation of the trustees.

SUBJECT No. 115.

Conversion of Aided A. V. Schools into Government Schools.

Messrs. V. Bandiah and Lakshmikantha Bhattar, Nanjangud Taluk.

Mr. Lakshmikantha Bhattar.—In Government Anglo-Vernacular Schools, education is given free. It was promised that this concession would be shown to aided A. V. Schools also. We request that necessary orders may be passed.

Inspector-General of Education.—The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Dewan.—Under consideration. Early orders will issue.

SUBJECT No 116.

Establishment of Rural A. V. Schools.

Messrs. (1) Nagalingiah, Shikarpur Taluk and (2) N. Srinivasiengar, Seringapatam Taluk.

Mr. N. Srinivasiengar.—In many of the rural A.-V. Schools, English is taught only up to the 3rd standard. This short course will not give the boys any knowledge of English. In some of the places however, at the request of the local men, the teachers give instruction up to the Lower Secondary Standard and the results achieved in this direction have proved to be appreciable. It is, therefore, desirable that all villages having a population of over 2,000 and all hobli head-quarters should have A. V. Schools so that the boys may be trained for the Lower Secondary Examination. If this is done, many of the boys will be saved the trouble of going to distant places for the purpose of study.

First Member of Council.—According to the Educational Memorandum, 600 A. V. Schools are to be established in rural places. If the scheme comes into force, gradually there will be no difficulty.

SUBJECT No. 117.

Abolition of the recovery of fees in village A. V. Schools.

Messrs.(1) H. Manjaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk and Tirumalagiri Gowda, Hassan District Board and (2) Halappa Gowda, Channagiri Taluk.

Mr. H. Manjaiya.—Fees are still levied in aided A. V. Schools in villages although they are abolished in the taluk and district A. V. Schools. In the interests of the development of primary education in rural parts, the payment of fees in the aided schools may be abolished.

Inspector-General of Education.—Orders have already been issued in the matter.